

Abstract

The manufacturing method makes it possible to weave a cloth, notably for manufacturing bags for transporting goods, so that the cloth has, for constant external parameters, an increased coefficient of friction affording better resistance of the bags to slipping. The method consists in reducing the tension of at least one weft shuttle during weaving. The cloth thus manufactured includes the repetition at regular intervals of a succession of protuberances which correspond to the thread or threads which meander more freely and with great magnitude than the others.